

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1803.

[No. 945.]

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the

corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks

Wine in pipes and quatter casks,

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in hhds. and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Half-thicks,

Fearnoughts,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worked and other

Stockings,

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Dec. 27.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap } in boxes,

Mould and dip'd Candles }

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseys, Duffels,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elaficks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silefia do.

Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,

Mullins and Mullin Hand'ls,

India Mullins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 27.

Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and

offer for sale: 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass,

from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is

excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore

prices. They expect to receive very shortly,

larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Dec. 2.

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and

Ireland, an assortment of

Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,

suitable to the season

Oct. 17.

JUST PUBLISHED

By COTTON AND STEWART, and for Sale at their

Store.

DEATH ABOLISHED:

A SERMON,

Occasioned by the sickness which prevailed at

Alexandria, during the months of August, Sep-

tember, and October; giving a detail of that

sickness, and of some of the views of Providence,

in such calamitous visitations.

With an Appendix,

Containing facts, relative to the origin of the

sickness, the extent of the mortality, the labors

of the Committee of Health, and the contributi-

ons for the relief of the poor.

By James Muir, D. D.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

December 1.

JAMES S. SCOTT

TAILOR,

Has received his FALL assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable

terms, by the yard, or make up, on the shortest

notice to suit the taste of any.

Amongst which are the following:

SUPERFINE black, blue, drab, claser, cin-

mon, bottle green, different shades; light,

dark, and Oxford mixtures; also, one piece super

fine milled French blue, suitable for cloaks; ca-

dimetres, velvets, velveteens and cords all colors;

fancy twandowns, Russian ditto, silk molekin &

velvet;—with a number of different coloured

coatings and napt frizes, some of which are mill-

ed;—flannels, twilled and plain, fashionable and

rain buttons, &c. &c.

Four good Journeymen wanted

immediately.

October 27.

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within one door of

Washington Street, has just received, a quanti-

ty of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars,

Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally e-

very other article in the grocery line, he offers

for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and

Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30.

Just received,

And for sale by Wm. HARTSHORNE,

A few hundred bushels

RHODE ISLAND POTATOES,

11th M. 10.

Wm. H. and ENOCH M. LYLES,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Franklin, from Philadelphia, and

are now opening at their NEW STORE, on

KING STREET, next door to BENNETT and

WATTS.

A general and well selected Assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices

for CASH.

Nov. 5.

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, com-

pletely finished, situated on Water street, be-

tween King and Prince Streets—immediate pos-

session will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30.

JONATHAN THOMPSON & SON

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the late arrivals, their assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which are now opening at their Warehouse the up-

per end of Fairfax Street.

Oct. 26.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th

of October last, a negro man—slave named

B O B,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high;

straight limbed and well formed; said slave born

an impediment in his speech which prevents him,

readily replying to a question. He commonly

wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of

good clothing, a description of which is unnecessary,

as it is probable he has changed them. He

has been frequently seen about town since he ab-

sconded, and in all probability is now secreted by

his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave

of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now

said to be free. The above reward will be paid

for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and

a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the dis-

covery of those who have been accessory to his

concealment.

Captains of vessels, &c. are forewarned at

their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

Nov. 15.

To rent for one or two years, the

STORE AND CELLAR I at present occupy;

also a STORE AND CELLAR on King street,

near Morr's Tavern.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND,

Containing five acres, one mile from town laying

between the Georgetown road, and the river,

near Mr. HODGSON, on which is a small House.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Nov. 19.

TOWNSEND & PLUMB

Respectfully inform the public that they have

just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax Street,

near the corner of Prince Street, a handsome as-

ortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

SHOES:

Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and

without heels.

Spangled kid, with and without heels.

Millets Morocco and leather.

Mens' fine and coarse Shoes.

Boys' do. do.

Childrens' Morocco and leather, with a num-

ber of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.

Great attention will be paid to those who will

please to favour them with their custom.

Oct. 29.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Has for sale at the corner of Prince and Union

Streets,

9 bales India cottons

One case bandanna handkerchiefs,

China, Longee and Pincat do.

30 pieces Black Satin,

2 cases fur hats,

Table and tea sets china,

Barrels East India Sugar,

Kegs raisins, dipped candles and soap,

Country gin, Malaga wine,

Red soap, leather, and about 3 tons first quality

Russia cordage, well assorted, which will be sold

cheap.

Dec. 5.

JOHN G. LADD

Has for sale at his warehouse, Prince Street wharf,

3000 bushels coarse Salt,

15 hds W. India Rum,

30 pipes best Holland Gin,

150 bls. Beef and Pork,

A quantity of Seal Leather and Shoes of all sorts,

50 pieces of Russia Duck,

100 boxes moul and dip'd tallow Candles,

50 do. Spermaceti do.

7 hds. and 80 bls. Sugar,

10 do. Molasses,

2 tons of Cordage assorted,

2 cases bandanna Handkerchiefs,

7 bales India Cottons,

1 box Perfumery, 1 do. Fans,

A few Feather Beds with Pillows and Bolsters of

the best Ticking,

An assortment of playing and blank Cards,

Bar Iron, Stone Lime refined,

Salt Petre, Ground Ginger, Pearl Ash,

Rice, Starch, Wall paper, Glass, Tapes,

on Yarn assorted, &c. &c.

Nov. 1.

Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.

Just received, per the brig Celia,

Capt. Bowen, from Malaga,

100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,

100 half qr. do.

20 qr. casks Mountain Wine of a superior

quality,

50 baskets Almonds,

100 trails Figs,

150 quarter bls. Raisins,

200 boxes Muscatel do.

200 do. Bloom do.

15 boxes Lemons,

which will begin landing this day at our wharf.

J. and T. Vowell.

Who have also on Hand,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback,

Mulcavado Sugar in tierces and bls. Superior old

Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt,

mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beef, Russia

Duck, white Russia sheeting, Drillings, Raven's

duck, &c. &c.

Dec. 9.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

HAVE RETURNED TO TOWN,

And are now opening, and will be ready for sale

in a few days,

Their Fall supply of Goods:

Consisting of superfine cloths, second do. coat-

ings, fearnoughts, doffle blankets, point and rose

do. striped kerseys, plaids, half thicks, caddies,

kerseymeres, twandowns, velvets, corduroys and

thickfets, Scotch carpeting, Brussels do. stuffs and

corded dimities, canvas and twine, German linens,

feine and sewing twine, threads and sewing silks,

And have on Hand,

70 hds. Sugar,

4 do. Jamaica Rum,

17000 lbs. Green Coffee,

20

Fairfax Court House.

I wish to Rent, for one or a term of years, the House and premises at present occupied as a TAVERN at this place. The building is large and convenient, and others, if necessary, will be made to accommodate a good tenant. Perhaps no situation in the country promises greater advantages in the Public Line; it being now determined that the paved Turnpike Road is to pass this route. Any person qualified for the undertaking, and who wishes such a situation, will please to make application to the subscriber, near the Court House. A store house and land for cultivation, can also be had, if required.

Richard Ratcliff.

Dec. 15.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT an ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, will be held at the Court House in Alexandria, on Monday the 16th day of January next.

By Order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.

Dec. 22.

Mr. A. Davis, at Richmond, and Mr. T. Green, Frederickburg, will please publish the foregoing in their papers until the day of the Election.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN from 20 to 35 years of age, capable of washing and ironing, and who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 22.

TO RENT,

A three story brick WAREHOUSE, situate at the lower end of King street. Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 22.

For Hire,

A NEGRO GIRL about 13 years old—Enquire of the PRINTER.

December 24.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Man or Boy, to attend in a Public House. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 25.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR one year, twenty able bodied NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road. Good usage to, and punctual payment for their services, may be relied on. Any persons who have, and are disposed to Hire, will please give the earliest notice to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to contract for that number, on behalf of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company.

Richard Ratcliff,

Dec. 15.

LOST.

YESTERDAY morning was lost in the street, a memorandum Book, containing sundry memoranda, accounts and receipts of expenditures to, for, and on account of the poor of the town; whoever may have found it, and will deliver it to either the Printer hereof, or the subscriber, if by a poor person, to such a pecuniary recompense will be made; to any other thanks are tendered by their humble servant.

J. Mandeville.

Dec. 23.

JUST RECEIVED,

First quality

Bloom and Muscatel Raisins by the box,

Plums by the box,
Olives by the box,
Grapes by the jar or smaller quantity,
Sweet Oranges, and

A general assortment of Groceries, &c.

T. SIMMS.

Just Received,

Muscatel and Bloom Raisins by the box,
Fresh Plums, English Grapes by the jar or pound,

Olives from Malaga,
English Walnuts and Figs,
Large Oranges, Limes and Lemons,
R. I. Apples by the barrel,
D. Cheese, Potatoes, Cramberries,
Onions, and best dried Codfish for family use.

A. WILLIS.

Dec. 15.

RAN-AWAY,

From the subscriber living in Fauquier County, a negro man named

ZACHARY.

HE is a very tall black fellow, clean limbed, has lost the finger next the little one on his left hand, stutters much in speaking, and is about 20 years old.

He was at Mr. Travis Daniel's in Stafford, about a fortnight ago, and had a pass certifying him to be a free man, said to be signed with the name of the Clerk of Fauquier. I will give Thirty Dollars to any person delivering me the said negro in Fauquier County, and all lawful charges, and Two Dollars extra for his pass, or Twenty Dollars for lodging him in any jail, so that I get him again.

JAMES STIGLAR.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him off.

Dec. 16.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEBATE in the SENATE on the LOUISIANA TREATY.

CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, November 3.

"An act authorizing the creation of a Stock to the amount of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the Convention of the thirtieth of April 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic and making provision for the payment of the same," under consideration.

On the question shall the bill pass: Mr. Butler next delivered his sentiments in favor of the bill, as well as generally in favor of the treaty. We regret our inability to present the public with his remarks.

Mr. Tracy. Mr. President—I shall vote against this bill; and will offer some of the reasons which govern my vote in this case.

It is well known that this bill is introduced to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and France, which has been lately ratified. If that treaty be an unconstitutional compact, such a one, as the President and Senate had no right authority to make; the conclusion is easy, that it creates no obligation on any branch or member of the government to vote for this bill or any other, which is calculated to carry into effect such unconstitutional compact.

The third and seventh articles of the treaty are, in my opinion, unconstitutional.

The third article is in the following words:—"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the mean time they shall be maintained in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion they profess."

The obvious meaning of this article is, that the inhabitants of Louisiana are incorporated, by it, into the union, upon the same footing that the territorial governments are, and like them, the territory when the population is sufficiently numerous, must be admitted as a state, with every right of any other state.

Have the President and Senate a constitutional right to do all this?

When we advert to the constitution, we shall find, that the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may make treaties. Now, say gentlemen, this power is undefined, and one gentleman says, it is unlimited.

True, there is no definition in words, of the extent and nature of the treaty making power. Two modes of ascertaining its extent, have been mentioned; one is, by ascertaining the extent of the same power among the monarchs of Europe; and making that the standard of the treaty making power; and the other is, to limit the power of the President and Senate, in respect to treaties, by the constitution, and the nature and principles of our government.

Upon the first criterion, it is obvious: that we cannot obtain any satisfactory definition of the treaty making power, as applicable to our government.

It is well known that in Europe any part of a country may be ceded by treaty, and the transfer is considered valid, without the consent of the inhabitants of the part thus transferred. Will it be said, that the President and Senate can transfer Connecticut by treaty to France or to any other country? I know that a nation may be in war, and reduced to such necessity as circumstances, as that giving up a part, or half the territory to save the remainder may be inevitable; the United States may be in this condition; but necessity knows no law, nor constitution; such a case might be the result of extreme necessity, but it would never make it constitutional, it is a state of things, which cannot in its own nature be governed by law or constitution. But if the President and Senate should, in ordinary peaceable terms, transfer Connecticut, against her consent, would the government be bound to make laws to carry such a treaty into effect? Such a transfer of territory, can certainly be made by the monarchs in Europe, under the head of their treaty making power. I am convinced, Sir, that only a cursory view of this subject will be sufficient to show every reasonable man that the treaty making power in the United States cannot be the same, that it is in the European governments; and farther, that the only method to obtain a sound construction of that power, as part of our constitution, is by examining it with a view to the constitution, and the nature and principles of our government.

A number of states or independent sovereignties, entered into a voluntary association, or to familiarize the subject, it may be called a partnership, and the constitution was agreed to as the measure of power delegated by them to the federal government, reserving to themselves every other power not by them delegated. In this constitution they have restricted the powers of Congress, or the federal government in a number of instances. In all these, I think the treaty making power is clearly restricted, as much as it had been mentioned in the restriction. For instance, Congress can lay no tax or duty on ar-

ticles exported from any state. If this restriction should be violated by treaty, could it be thought valid? Congress can give no preference by any regulations of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another. Can this preference be given by treaty, and the preference be constitutional? If the treaty making power is so extensive as not to be limited by the constitution, we must submit to the most extraordinary condition, of seeing the parts of a government when acting separately possessing more power than the whole when acting together. And this further absurdity would follow—Congress itself would be released from an equivalent restriction, contained in the constitution, in the cases mentioned; for if a treaty containing stipulations to tax exports, or giving commercial preference to one port over another, be constitutional, it is of course binding on every branch of the government and we should see the government not only released from a constitutional restriction by such a treaty, but absolutely bound by it to act in open violation of the constitution.

Many instances could be given, but I cannot conceive, that any sober opinion can be entertained, that the treaty making power is not limited by the restrictions contained in the constitution. To give a precise definition, and mark out unerring limits to the treaty making power, by the nature and principles of our government, is not an easy task, neither is it requisite, for the purpose of obtaining clear ideas upon the point now before us.

The object of the original sovereignties, or partners to this compact, is obvious, from the constitution itself; they united as equals in power, to promote the political welfare of all. Certain powers they gave; but no one partner can be supposed stupid enough, to give power to transfer itself, without, and against its consent, to the government of Algiers, or any other despotic government.

It is agreed by the friends to the treaty, that the President and Senate cannot transfer a state. Let us examine the power of introducing a state. Suppose Louisiana contain ten millions of inhabitants; or for the sake of argument, let it be supposed that we had a President inclined to monarchical principles, and he lived in the northern part of the union, say in Connecticut or Massachusetts, and that two thirds of the Senate were with him in sentiment and that the four northern provinces of Great Britain contained ten millions of inhabitants, & were all determined monarchists—would the partners of this union say it was competent and constitutional for the President and Senate to introduce these ten millions of monarchists, who could at once out-vote us all; and even give fifteen millions of dollars for the benefit of having them?

The principles of our government, the original ideas and rights of the partners to the compact forbid such a measure; and without the consent of all the partners, no such thing can be done.

The principle of admission, in the case of Louisiana, is the same, as if it contained ten millions of inhabitants; and the principles of the people are probably as hostile to our government, in its true construction, as they can be, and the relative strength which this admission gives to a southern and western interest, is as contradictory to the principles of our original union, as any can be, however strongly stated.

(Mr. Tracy's Speech to be continued.)

From the New-York Evening Post.

NEW PAMPHLET.

NUMBER V.

Aristides proceeds to arraign the conduct of Mr. Clinton and to impeach his motives as one of that celebrated council of Appointment, which in their proceedings more resembled the Revolutionary Tribunal of France than the institution of a civilized country. All that is said on this head cannot be safely republished, and as in some other instances we must leave those who from the samples they have had, relish the dish, to help themselves.

Where, it may be asked, was his wonted prudence, and where his boasted honor, when he caused it to be proclaimed to candidates for office, that personal devotion to a few ambitious individuals had become the standard of political merit? What elevated patriotism was it that induced him to employ two abandoned hypocrites, to pursue candidates through the town, to ascertain their personal attachments and political prejudices, and kindly to insinuate, that unless satisfactory assurances were given of future support in the political projects of himself and friends, and of strenuous opposition to the elevation and popularity of the vice-president, every avenue to promotion would be obstinately closed? With what temporary derangement of intellect could he have been afflicted, when he personally solicited General Alner and Mr. Ezekiel Robbins respectively, on the same day, to accept the appointment of surrogate* for the city and county of New-

* It appears by a communication in the Morning Chronicle of to-day that there is a mistake as to this office; that it ought to have been the office of Health Commissioner.

York; to both solemnly pledged his support; betrayed both, and subsequently gave it to a third? Here is the essence of treachery, pure and sublimated."

"The office of secretary of the state was bestowed on a man destitute of talents, and notoriously unworthy of —. A contemptible shuffling apothecary, who without talents to profit by the pursuit of an honest profession, or even to deal out medicine by the ounce, has successively assumed every character designated by human actions. To accomplish hypocritical purposes, he has travelled round the whole circle of religious denominations; he has alternately embraced every sect, and subscribed every creed, from outrageous methodism, to the harmless and inoffensive ceremonies of the Baptist, until he has terminated his career in the sports of the turf, in dealing in horses, and in political —; without ingenuity to devise, or spirit to pursue any systematic plan of inquiry.

"Mr. Clinton certainly displayed some management in making his arrangements with Tillotson and Armstrong. The resignation of this latter gentleman, and Mr. Clinton's elevation to the vacant seat, was the only possible mode in which he could escape humiliation, and arrest the expression of disapprobation which his constituents were prepared to pronounce at the then approaching election."

"Conscious of the fate that awaited him he fixed his views on a seat in the senate of the United States, and escaped the indignation of his constituents by stepping in the place he had induced Armstrong to abandon."

"This lazy apostate had alternately espoused the doctrines and advocated the principles of the different parties in the state. After vibrating between each, in quest of favor and promotion, he at length settled himself permanently, as he said, on the side of the republicans, and they, as usual, rewarded his treachery with a seat in the national senate. At Washington, however, he found nothing congenial with his warlike temper, nor any thing within the influence of his mischievous disposition. There no tumult or rebellion could be raised. Distressed and hungry soldiers are the only subjects on which he can operate with success, and for his attempts at the close of the revolution, he should have received a fate which similar incendiaries seldom have escaped. Far above the sphere in which he was formed to move, unheeded and despised, Mr. Clinton found it easy, I presume, to induce him to abandon a place where neither apostates nor advocates for rebellion were received with confidence or respect. His proposition was made at a judicious moment; a proposition, which by its success, at once disgraced the national legislature, by the introduction of a — and an infidel, and increased the dangerous dissensions in the state, by restoring to its bosom an incendiary, whose only occupation and amusement has ever been to excite domestic broils and village mischief.

Tillotson, the worthy relative of this honorable man, had travelled the country round, like a hungry spaniel, begging an office as he went. He journeyed to Washington to solicit in person the collectorship of New-York. The futility of his claims, and the seriousness and address with which he urged them, formed a subject of ridicule to the administration for a month. No sooner was this favorite scheme frustrated, than he ransacked Maryland, and offered to honor his native state with his residence, if any thing worthy of his attention could be offered. There fortunately he was known, and nothing was presented to induce his return. This active knight returned from his romantic expedition, cursing the vice-president, proclaiming him a federalist, and a traitor to his party, simply for having recommended another gentleman for the office of collector for the port of New-York.

This *preux chevalier* began his life with a laudable determination to make his fortune. He practised with unlimited success upon the Livingston maxim,

Rem facias, rem

Si passis recte, si non, quocunque modo rem. "Inflamed with a zeal for office and governed by these mercenary views, Tillotson solicited the office of secretary of the state as his last resource. His worthy brother was interested in his behalf, and resigned his seat in the senate of the union. The council gave Tillotson the office he desired, and Mr. Clinton was chosen to fill the seat which Armstrong had abandoned. This shameful transaction needs no further comment.

"The appointment of —

* Tillotson and Armstrong are brothers in law — both married sisters of Chancellor Livingston.

is sufficient to convince I have made, and which the officers were selected. T a living monument which Americans be abused and insulted. An execrable com of vice, he is at th whom every decent ate. The curious man nature in its will in this man f plation. To the afford an interesti He will be found i tures recognized a ry link that joins t race. This "pe ed by the council l wallowed to the m state. When call rage upon the hon ty, Mr. Clinton i his conduct, by e had done. "The drel he has been o ought to be rewar uttered. Here is principles upon v plete confirmation have been urged a ble evidence that influence in deter is the "ne plus ul ty, and establish that is not impene

"The person fele — has uniformly our political oppo council that appoi dissatisfaction which dued, should certa fom of Mr. Clinton, But however deeply world will do him that no emotions of were ever known to and obsequious pettif standard on the third On the first he voted f the second he began would be defeated, a vowed himself a rep temptible little pett like a weather vane, eited wind that blow norable and lucrati to men of sterling and whom, in the days, combated with vigo pouled. But "Pigmies are pigm Alps."

Neither the office whi become the "deposi nor," nor being the Cheetham, can raise contempt. While h and incapacity will e

The appointment of court was unfortunate ought the claims of gistrates under the ol deprived of their off the new system, M men, some of whom and destitute of claim deserves some credit reitly well calculated object he had in v Albany. Mr. Clinton ments had been ma the court in questio prepare the way for unfortunate reality, justify his conduct a very motives by whi governed, though i required.

"I have pointed selections that were state; to enumerate and far exceed the lim confined."

"View our polit it with what a wife of the government n stead of harmony and freedom, instead of a lean interest, calumny producing symptom Every part of the to anxious solicitude, no ing through the land, discontent, dissensio are hazardous, & the dignity of gove ful announcements of d

TRENTON

On Tuesday and election in this state the house of represent U. S. & at the same supply the vacancy in the state Legislatu tion of Mr. Gordon. contest the election w

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is sufficient to confirm all the observations I have made, relative to the views with which the officers for the southern district were selected. This elegant personage is a living monument of the patience with which Americans will suffer themselves to be abused and insulted by men in power.—An execrable compound of every species of vice, he is at this moment an object with whom every decent man seems to associate. The curious who wish to view human nature in its most degenerate state, will in this man find a fit object of contemplation. To the natural enquirer he will afford an interesting subject of speculation. He will be found in the lowest class of creatures recognized as rational, if not the very link that joins the animal to the human race. This "pestilent pauper" was raised by the council from the fifth in which he wallowed to the most lucrative office in the state. When called on to justify this outrage upon the honor and dignity of the city, Mr. Clinton increased the atrocity of his conduct, by exulting in the mischief he had done. "Though he is a great scoundrel he has been of service to the party, and ought to be rewarded," were the words he uttered. Here is a direct avowal of the principles upon which he acted. A complete confirmation of the charges which have been urged against him. It is irresistible evidence that the public good had no influence in determining his conduct. It is the "ne plus ultra" of political depravity, and establishes his guilt in every mind, that is not impenetrable to conviction.

"The person selected to fill the office of — has uniformly been a subject of ridicule to our political opponents, and a disgrace to the council that appointed him. The disgust and dissatisfaction which this appointment has produced, should certainly excite a pang in the bosom of Mr. Clinton, if it was susceptible of any. But however deeply involved in mischief, the world will do him the justice to acknowledge that no emotions of sorrow, repentance or remorse were ever known to enter there. This imbecile and obsequious pettifogger, abandoned the federal standard on the third day of the election in 1800. On the first he voted for the federal candidates, on the second he began to perceive that his party would be defeated, and on the third he boldly avowed himself a republican. This vain and contemptible little peit, whose political sentiments, like a weather vane, are regulated by every intestine wind that blows, has been advanced to honorable and lucrative employment, in preference to men of sterling and acknowledged merit; men whom, in the days that "tried men's souls," combated with vigor the principles he then espoused."

"Pigmies are pigmies still, though perch'd on Alps."

Neither the office which he holds, nor his having become the "depository of Mr. Clinton's honor," nor being the favorite companion of Mr. Cheatham, can raise this elastic puppet above contempt. While he is in office his ignorance and incapacity will expose him to disgrace.

The appointment of justices of the ten pound court was unfortunate. Instead regarding as he ought the claims of those who had acted as magistrates under the old law, and who had been deprived of their office by the establishment of the new system, Mr. Clinton preferred young men, some of whom were strangers to the party, and definite of claims to public favor. But he deserves some credit for adopting means, apparently well calculated to ensure success to the object he had in view. Upon his return from Albany, Mr. Clinton declared that the appointments had been made with a view of rendering the court in question unpopular, and thus to prepare the way for its abolition. There is an unfortunate fatality attending all his attempts to justify his conduct upon these occasions. The very motives by which he pretends to have been governed, should, if possible, have been contravened.

"I have pointed out a few of the most odious selections that were made in that portion of the list; to enumerate them all would fill a volume, and far exceed the limits to which I am necessarily confined."

"View our political condition, and compare it with what a wise and judicious administration of the government might have rendered it. Instead of harmony and union among the friends of freedom, instead of a consolidation of the republican interest, calumny and dissensions are rapidly producing symptoms of decay and dissolution. Every part of the country is manifesting the most anxious forebodings, and the apple of discord, rolling through the land, is every where generating discontent, dissension and confusion. These scenes are hazardous, alarming, and derogatory to the dignity of the government. They are the awful announcements of dissolution to our party."

(To be continued.)

TRENTON, December 19.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, came on the election in this state for persons to represent in the house of representatives of the congress of the U. S. & at the same time a person was elected to supply the vacancy in the Hunterdon representation in the state Legislature, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gordon. The federal party did not contest the election with the democrats as to the

candidates for Congress, and but partially that for member of the state Legislature. In Trenton Mr. Benjamin the Federal candidate for the Legislature, out of four hundred votes received three hundred and twenty eight. The highest number of votes for Congress was 89. The persons elected Members of the House of Representatives for this state, in the congress of the United States, although we have not received information from a distance, may safely be stated to be James Sloan, Ebenezer Elmer, Henry Southard, James Mott, William Helms and Adam Boyd.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

MR. SNOWDEN,

Sir, I very much approve your correspondent R. P.'s endeavours to awaken us to a sense of our situation; and coincide entirely with his opinion of the origin of our late disease, and the means he proposes, as far as in us lies, to prevent it.

If any of his observations should bear a partial reference, every sinister objection should give way to this great and momentous object, and unite all considerations in one point, viz. That of removing the local cause. Residing on the part to which our late calamity is very justly attributed by your correspondent, I have been in the constant opportunity of witnessing these nuisances almost daily, and without a belief of what has actually been the consequence, have often expressed my apprehensions, that nothing less could be expected from the horrid stench emitted by those daily and hourly deposits of every foul and stinking matter which every family must of necessity produce, being exposed to the natural processes of fermentation and putrefaction, by which a deadly poison is evolved, infecting the atmosphere, productive of that disease, and death, to which all must be exposed, who come under its influence.

Whether we shall have this dire visitation renewed will, in my opinion, depend upon a removal of them. R. P. has very justly designated some of them—and to them I have to add of my own experience, perhaps a worse than either he has mentioned, to wit: In the inclosure behind those buildings in Union Street, lately destroyed by fire. Our dearest interests are at stake—let us not then be led astray by any illusory insinuations, from the evident and prominent cause so plainly before us; which has been produced amongst us, and now lies dormant, only because the season is not arrived to rouse it, with all its hydra consequences. Let the deadly influence upon all who resided near them by the plain and convincing argument where to repose our confidence, and by removing them by a timely exertion—save ourselves.

Loss of the brig Molly.
The following particulars have been handed us for publication.

Norfolk Herald.

The brig Molly, captain William Mills, belonging to Mr. Patton, of Alexandria, sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 24th November, having on board 43 French passengers, and their baggage; on the 11th December, at half past ten, P. M. being about three miles to the southward of Currituck Inlet, during a heavy squall of wind and rain, the vessel struck the ground, and in about twenty minutes went to pieces. The situation of the wreck was such that every individual was left to make the best shift they could for themselves; the captain and four of the crew, as well as nineteen passengers, were drowned; the remainder were saved by means of the quarter deck which drifted ashore. A number of trunks were cast ashore and were gathered together. Application was made to Mr. Thoms Williams a justice of peace in that neighborhood, for protection, who appointed one Caleb Evendge to take charge of and guard the property; this trust he humanely executed by confining at the robbery of three trunks and a writing desk, containing valuables to an immense amount. Other property was also stolen from the passengers, who were all treated in the most unkind and inhospitable manner. It is to be lamented that individuals should be appointed to dispense justice, whose hearts are callous to the feelings of compassion for the deplorable condition of the ship wrecked stranger.

PETER FOSTER,
Mate of the brig Molly, of Alexandria.

"New York, Dec 21.

"This morning arrived, the Philadelphia pilot boat Flying Fish, Hullcamp, having been out from Philadelphia 21 days. She was blown off during the gale of the 12th inst. and not being able to lay to, for 48 hours, was obliged to foud before the wind, and cut away their mainmast. The capt. and crew have suffered considerably. About 6 days since, 30 leagues east of Cape May fell in with the brig Lovely Lads, from Savannah to N. York, & got a supply of provisions. She was brought into this port through the assistance of the New York pilots.

"On the 18 Dec. the Cape was attacked by the brigands, whose force consist between 25 and 30 thousand men. Rochambeau, with his staff was to be sent to Jamaica, on board a British frigate. The French troops, which consisted of about 9,000, were to be sent to different English islands. By the articles of capitulation, the French were to evacuate the Cape within 8 days, after the surrender.

The Porpoise Jackson, and Pacifient, Skidmore, from Virginia, at Hellgate, bound down. They left Hampton roads 5 days since, in company with ship Eliza, Bissell, for Philadelphia. The Eliza arrived at Norfolk in distress, from Lisbon, having had a passage of 45 days."

LATE FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.
The N. York Gazette of Wednesday contains the following:—"Capt. Berwick, arrived here on 15 days from Port-au-Prince, informs, that on the first of December, the brigands attacked C. Francois, when a severe and bloody engagement took place between them and the French troops under gen. Rochambeau, in which a great number of the former were killed. The contest however terminated in the surrender of the capt. to the brigands, agreeably to propositions made by Dessalines, their commander. By these terms it appears, that Rochambeau was made prisoner of war, who, with his troops were to be subject to the disposal of the commander of the British squadron then blockading the Cape."

Another paper says, "Gen Rochambeau and suite, with an immense quantity of specie, had obtained conveyance in a British frigate, to Jamaica."

"Port au Prince continued tranquil, but many of the inhabitants had left it."

"Cape Nicola Mole had not been evacuated on the 4th. When capt. Selby passed it, he heard a tremendous cannonading, and supposed an attack had been made upon it by the brigands; in which case, it would not in all probability hold out more than 5 or 6 days."

"Off Jeremie were several French cruisers, who captured all American vessels bound to places occupied by the brigands. The British frigate Tartar had been sent against them."

Mr. Dawson, who arrived here on Wednesday in the brig Aurora from Port-au-Prince, has furnished us with the following information, in addition to that given in the last number of the (New York) Mercantile Advertiser:

"Agreeably to advices received at Port-au-Prince from General Dessalines, he had on the 22d ult. attacked the Cape with all the active force he could raise, said to amount to from 20 to 25,000 men. The descent was effected from Morne-du-Cap.—After having passed the outlines and several of the blockhouses, an action ensued between the troops of Dessalines and Rochambeau, which continued eleven hours with the greatest obstinacy, when general Rochambeau was under the necessity of capitulating for the evacuation of the Cape on the first instant. All the troops posted at the blockhouses between the Barrier and Haut-du-Cap (the out posts) were massacred, as all possibility of escape to the town was cut off. Agreeably to the capitulation, Rochambeau with the army under his command were to be embarked under the protection of the British cruising fleet. When Dessalines left Port-au-Prince, he nominated Petion (a mulatto) General of Brigade and Commandant of the place in his absence."

"The people of colour, particularly the women, experienced the most cruel treatment; having been put to labor on the public works with negro women to superintend them. The American vessels with provisions were compelled to part with them to the Government, and were promised payment in coffee at three and four months."

"Dessalines had given assurances of respect and protection to the American merchants residing at Port-au-Prince, which he had partially observed while Mr. Dawson was there. His officers, however, acted as they thought proper."

"Dessalines is proclaimed captain-general of the colony; Clairveaux, Christophe, Petion, and several other mulattoes, are ranked as generals of division and brigade."

Chancellor Livingston, our present ambassador at Paris, proposes returning home in May, the state of his health is not such as to render absence from home desirable.

It is reported that Mr. Monroe is about to proceed to Madrid, for the purpose of urging the termination of certain arrangements concerning the Louisiana boundaries, and other subjects of negotiation with the Spanish court. It is understood, however, that he returns again to London.

It is also said that Mr. Charles Pinckney, our minister at Madrid has intimated to some of his private friends, a disposition to return home in the course of the next year.

(Aurora.)

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY
Have lately received,
LINN'S SECOND LETTER,
In answer to Dr. Priestley's Defence of his Pamphlet, entitled, Socrates and Jesus compared—62½ cents.
Hear Both Sides, a new Comedy, by Holcroft—25 cents, and
D'Israeli's Narrative Poems, 37½ cents.
December 16.

Cash given for clean linen rags at this office.

Public Sale.
On Saturday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the dwelling house of capt. Wastles, Prince street, A variety of good Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz. Sideboards, chairs, beds, bedsteads, &c. &c. PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
December 27.

For New-York.
The Sloop Patient Sally, Michael Fisher, Master; Will sail in 3 or 4 days. For passage only apply to the captain on board at Vowell's wharf, or to Daniel M'Clean.
Dec. 27.

Wanted to Hire.
A Negro LAD about 18 years of age. Apply MATTHEW EAKIN.
Dec. 27.

For Sale.
4000 bushels of Richmond Coal. Apply to Wm. OXLEY.
Dec. 27.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.
Has just received and for Sale, 40 barrels No. 1 Beef, 4 pipes Cogniac Brandy, 45 bags Pepper, 6 boxes women's Morocco Shoes, And a handsome assortment of India GOODS.
Dec. 27.

Wanted to Hire.
A MAN COOK—For one well acquainted with his business generous wages will be given—Apply to the Printer.
December 27.

The Creditors of Enoch Ward,
and also of the late firm of O'Neal & Ward, are requested to meet at Mr. R. Mott's tavern on Friday Evening next, at seven o'clock, with a statement of their claims, when proposals will be made to them for settling all the claims that may be existing against said Ward.
Dec. 27.

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or Stolen on the 2d December, a BLACK COW, with a white face and wide horns, a crop in the left and swallow fork in the right ear. If not stolen the most have taken the Centerville road, as on the day above mentioned I got her home from Frederick county. The above reward will be paid to whoever may bring her home.
Bryan Hampson.
Dec. 27.

Sale Postponed.
THE subscribers not being able to have the LANDS advertised below surveyed, and the Lots staked off in a satisfactory manner by Thursday next, on account of the badness of the weather, are under the necessity of postponing the sale until Tuesday the 10th of January, when the sale will positively take place.
Charles Simms, George Deneale, Edmund J. Lee.

Valuable Property for Sale.
ADJOINING THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA. Will positively be sold on Tuesday the 10th day of January next on the premises, 107 Acres of LAND, Including Mr. Dade's former Dwelling House out House, Garden, Stables &c. adjoining the Town of Alexandria, formerly the property of Mr. Baldwin Dade, and now owned by Col. Nathaniel Pendleton, of New York.
This Land lies at the upper end of the Town, and fronts on the river Potomac, it is to include two good Fisheries, and runs back between the Town and Mr. Hartthorne's Land; crosses the George town road, and runs between the race ground, and Melles' land, Conway's, Simms's, and Fitzhugh's Lots, to Mr. Charles Alexander's back line.
That part of the Land lying between the river and the George town road, has been laid off into Lots of two acres corresponding with the squares in Town and Fairfax, Royal, Pitt, St. Asaph, Washington, and Columbus streets extended, with cross streets of the same width, and will be sold in whole or half squares; the Land west of the George town road will be sold in lots of from two to five acres each, as may best accommodate purchasers. Considerable trouble has been taken to render the title clear, and freed from every possible incumbrance or prospect of litigation.
The terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money payable on the first day of March next, and the remainder in nine and eighteen months a negotiable note will be required for the first payment, and a security on the property for the balance. This property is beautifully situated for building Lots, lying in a long slip from the river to the top of the hill, which ranges with Mr. Dulany's house, and the whole of it fronting with a full view of the Town, and extending back to a range of highly improved meadows; the plat and survey made by Col. Gilpin, may be seen at any time on application.

Charles Simms, George Deneale, Edmund J. Lee, } Attornies in fact for Nathaniel Pendleton.
December 9.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and correctness.

